## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Resolution of Mr. Douglas in the Hoited States Senate.

Speeches of Messrs. Breckinridge and Hale.

APPOINTMENTS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.

## AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

## EVACUATION OF RINGGOLD BARBACKS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

Washington, March 18, 1861.

The subject of the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been disposed of by the Cabinet, every member having be come satisfied that it must be done, and so advised the President, in whose hands the whole subject now rests for the issuing of the order to Major Anderson to evacu This order will be issued the me-the preparations can be made for the tiation with the authorities of South 'arolina; and th statement that they will not allow Major Anderson to

leave the fort with his men unless as prisoners of war is not true, so far as the knowledge of this government

Sumter question is still the absorbin Mr. Lincoln having requested the writopinion of each member of his Cabinet spon the question of the evacuation of that fort, hose gentlemen complied with hi request, and to day sent him their views. It is understood that five memhers of the Cabinet concur in the propriety of withdraw ing Anderson. The President's object in obtaining their views in writing hos not transpired. This course is re-garded as unusual on the part of the President.

wild statements about the investment of Fort Pickens, and that an order had been given for the Texan troops to preceed there, that a con-Sket was anticipated there, and that such was the subject of a Cabinot meeting that lasted for eight hours on Satur

Mr. Archibald resigned as the head of the Bareau of Engineers in the Navy Department, and then resigned as an engineer in the Nawy.

WHAT DO THEY WANT

The President was so crowded with outside pressure today that he ordered his doors open and let the patriots , about one hundred. They were urged, however, by Mr. Lincoln's Secretary not to present any paper or talk to him on business, which rule Mr. Lincoln was the first to violate by entering into conversation with almost ever one who approached him. He looks very much ereworn, and declines to enter into conversation about metters relating to the forts, navy yards, &c. WHAT THE REPUBLICANS OF BALTIMORE WANT.

While this impromptu levee was going on five or men presented themselves as a delogation of remablicans timore, who presented the name of Mr. Marshall, brother of the famous Tom Marshall of Kentucky, as their candidate for Collector of Biltimore. They as sured the President that he would give satisfaction to the entire party in the State of Maryland and to the busines community of Baltimore thei the statement that any appointment the President may make in Buit! more will be resisted by force is untrue; and finally, the spokesman assured the President that secessionists in Baltimore were like angels' visits, few and far between. The delegation also presented a name for postmaster of Baltimore. The President replied that he should make no appoin ments in Maryland or the District of Colombia until he thoroughly under Hood the wants of the people and all about the candi dates. Then he could decide the questions fairly. He said be was aware that the republicans who lived in Sounthern States were brave men, and fond of taking a tilt, but he doubted whether that would be the correct principle upon which he should settle the ques tion, as to who should be Collector and Postmuster of Paltimore. The delegation in parting, said they believed that he would do right, and appoint men who had manifeeted that they had backbone enough to fight for repub lican principles in the last campaign.

General Spinner, the new Treasurer of the United States, will assume his duties to morrow, when the few ining millions in the vaults will be counted over be the amount said to be deposited.

MORE RESIGNATIONS. The Sixth Auditor of the Treasury and his chief clerk both resigned to-day, before Mr. Adams, of Kennicky, nominated on Saturday, can be confirmed and enter upon

It is believed that the heads of several of the bureaus in one or two departments of the government have been guilty of furnishing all the important information they could collect to the leaders of the Southern confederacy. The affair is undergoing investigation.

POSSIBILITY OF AN ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1861. A belief in the possibility, but no direct apprehension of an immediate attack on Fort Pickens by the revo-Intionary forces, prevails in official circles. Facts ren dering such an event probable are certainly not in the possession of the War Department, all assertions to the trary notwithstanding.

THE PROUBLES OF OFFICE SPREERS. Schurz had not the slightest intimation of the nomina

tion of George P. Marsh for the Sardinian mission until be was informed by a Senator at the Capitol that his success ful competitor's name had been sent in. His feelings can be imagined. But nothing daunted by his failure to se cure the coveted first class diplematic prize, he is determined to put in a bid for another. Seward is known to be inclined to send him to Brazil or Chili, and his an bition will, doubtless, come to rest in that direction. His treatment they centend he has received, and severely denounced both the President and Mr. Seward for leaving him and them in contemptuous darkness as to their rea intentions in his case.

Schurz's discomfiture confirms all I telegraped you on Saturday in regard to Seward's line of policy towards foreign born applicants for diplomatic posts in Europe It shows that the Secretary of State has carried his point, and that natives only will be sent. Schurz has an ap pointment with the President this evening, when a plas ter, in the shape of a South American mission, will probably be effered to him.

All the Cabinet officers repeatedly called at the White

House to-day but no formal council was convened. It is not true that the President holds the evacuation of Fort Strater under advisement. His mind has been made up on the subject since the early part of last week. question being reduced to a purely military one, his consense would not allow him to oppose the counsels of such experts as General Scott, Colonel Totten, Professor Backs

to the barefaced nepotism and partiality exhibited in making and proposing appointments by a certain secretary and prominent Ohio politician. He is said to have expressed intense disgust at the operations of those par ties, and to regret that his eyes were not opened in regard to them before the 4th of March.

BON'T LIKE IT. The irritation of republican leaders at the delay of action in reference to Fort Sumter and other Southern posts is growing. A distinguished western republican Senator remarked yesterday that "if the a iministration did not seen commence devoting its time to more mo-mentous questions than the distribution of the spoils in would have to denounce it."
THE RESIL TOR OFFICE.

The place hunters made a tremendous run on the Preeldent and heads of departments to day. Their auto-rooms were choked all day with irrepressible crowds, only a small fraction of whom gaines admittance. The President especially authored much from the importunities of pultioners ier office, although only one out of every ten callers chisthed a bearing. Covernor Chasdeni d himself to everybox y, to rea i up accomplated

Cassins M. . lay has gol antily entered the lists in point? of sepirants of fore-gn birth. He round them slighted, when his homane inscincin prompted him to embrace speir course. He returns home the day after to-morrow,

and will sail for Spain on the 24th of April. Green Lay, relative, has been appointed Secretary to his Legation Professor Glaubenskier, of New York, is here, laboring

for some Invitorial Secretaryship.

H. A. Willize, of Dubuque, will be appointed Surveyor General for the laws and Wisconsin district.

C. Davisson, of St. Louis, will be Consul at Bordeaux.

PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTHERN COMMIS-SION. WASHINGTON, March 18, 1861.

Mr. Roman arrived here this evening. The Commis sioners are now all here, and are waiting the action o the administration. It was expected they would hear from the Department of State to-day, but masterly inaclivity is the dominant idea.

APPOINTMENTS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Washington, Merch 18, 1861.

Mr. Dayton's communation and confirmation for the mission to France to day without the usual reference to a committee was in consequence of the fact that he was formerly a member of the Senate, and was only the usual act of courtesy extended in such cases.

The President also sent to the Senate the following

nominations -- Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts, Minister to England James Watron Webb, of New York, Resident Minister to Coustautinople: George P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinis: Wm. S. Thayer, of New York, Consul General to Alexandria, Egypt.

This pregramme rules out Schurs, Summer and Bur-

ingame, and changes the whole European programme. Schurz, it is said, will go to Brazil; but neither Summer per Burlingame can have either the Russian or Austrian representative.

Burlingame will probably be offered the office of Governer of one of the Territories, which will result in putting him into the Senate.

Frement may be tendered the mission to St. Peters-

ourg or Vienna, but it is doubtful, as the Californians charge that he did not declare himself with the Republicans during the last campaign, and did not vote for Lin-William A. Howard Postmaster of Datroit Michigan

William S. Thayer, of New York, was nominated for Congul General to Egypt, and Patrick J. Divine as Consul

Doctor Locke, of Indiana, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office

SPEECH OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Washington, March 18, 1861.
Senator Breckinridge's speech to-day upon Mr.
Douglas' resolution was a masterly effort. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to give what he understood to be the meaning of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural. In ac aspects he regarded it as a peace document, the construction of his Cabinet, however, did not inc peace. There was but one way, he said, that peace could be preserved, and that was by removing the troops now occupying military posts in the Southern confederacy, and throwing the whole matter open to negotiation. The attempt to maintain this Union by force of arms he regarded as idle and preposterous. Such a policy would destroy the last hope and forever preclude the possibility of reconstruction. As to the collection of the revenue, he said, under existing laws, it had been clearly demonstrated as impossible.

The speech was able, eloquent and statesmanlike, and

made a deep impression upon the Senate.

OUR NEW MILISTER CO TURKEY.

The appointment of James Watson Webb as minister to Turkey surprises everybody, and is variously commented on in diplomatic circles. His friends here assert that he will not accept. They regard it as an attempt on the part of the administration to send bim into coventry. Webb accepted a first class mission.

THE MISSION TO GREAT BAITAIN. The appointment of Charles Francis Adams to the Court of St. Jemes has been a fixed fact for sometime. although there neve been strong efforts by some radical republicans to defeat it.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE MISSION TO FRANCE. The appointment of Mr. Dayton to the French Mission has greatly incensed Frement's friends, as it was understood that position had been assigned to him. Fremont was informed before he went to Europe that he would

The greatest indignation is manifested by the German element, now in this city, at the failure of Carl Schurz to get the Sardinian mission. They threaten to destroy and wipe out the republican party. This is a terrible disappointment to Greeiey. He insisted to the last that Schurz should be appointed.

RESIGNS HIS POST. Mr. Offatt, chief clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, re signed to-day. He goes South to take an important post for President Davis. He is one of the ablest and mos officient men in the department. Davis is constantly taking the best officers from this government and giving

Mr. Archibald, Engineer in Chief in the navy, resigned to-day. It is understood he has been tendered an important position under the Southern confederacy.

NEWS FROM CHINA AND THE MEDITER

The government have received intelligence from Hong Keng with dates to January 14. There was no political news of importance. The aspect of affairs was peaceful

and trade rather improved.

The troubles which have existed for some time be tween the two factions had partially been reconciled, and there was some little hope that matters would yet be

satisfactorily adjusted.

CAPTURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS BY PIRATES. There were reports of the capture of two American

vessels by pirates, and neccessary steps had been taken to ascertain the facts and bring the perpetrators to jus THE MISSING SHIP LEVANT.

Despatches from the Pacific bring no tidings of the missing ship Levant. Commodore Montgomery, in writing home, says he begins to despair of all hope of hear ing from the missing ship.

ACTAINS IN THE MEDITIONANTAM.

Advices from the Meiterranean received by the govern ment this morning, represent affairs in that direction to be critical. The contest between the Sardinlans and King Francis is carried on with great vigor, and the prospect not very favorable of a speedy settlement. American interests, however, had not been thus far impeded or interrupted. American vessels in large numbers were ar riving and departing at Messina.

Senator Crittenden was told to day by a republican Senator that he would get the Supreme Judgeship. He left to day for Kentucky, but will return soon PUREICN OTREET IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

There are two distinguished Russian officers sent here by that government to examine and report upon the con dition of silates generally. They have gone West, over the Baltimere and Onic ratiposd.

Washington, March 18, 1861.
The Post Office Department has been notified by the ontracter that the cheap one cent stamped envelopes combining the new improvement of the dissolving lines are now ready for distribution. These envelopes are chiefly intended for circulars, and have been issued in response to memorials from publishers and merchants of New York and other cities. They will, during the present week, be distributed among the most important post offices, for sale by those at one dollar and ten cents per thousand, exclusive of the stamp, which is a reduction of forty cents, per thousand upon the rates of the present one cent stamped envelope, comprising this improvement.

Official despatches from the Last India squadron say that one of the vessets has been despatched to Ningpo for the purpose of finding out, if passible, the prater who recently espeured two American vessels.

The Pacific mail brought no information relative to the missing stoop Levant.

The last remittances from any of the seconded States, on account of the customs, were received from Galveston toward the clear of February-about \$900. Drafts on balances previous to scottsion, and on receipts other than from customs, it is said, are honored in those States, with the exception of Louisiana.

HON. WM. L. DAYTON MINISTER TO

FRANCE. THUNTON, N. J., March 18, 1861. News is received here that Hon. Wm. J. Dayton has been appointed Minister to France. It causes great re-Diolog here among his townsmen and numerous politica

MOVEMENTS OF HON C. F. ADAMS.

Boarow, Warch 18, 1861. Hon. Charles Francis Adams has arrived hone, where

UNITED STATES SENATE.

the Governor of Indiana, enclosing joint resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, requesting Congress to call a Convention for the amendment of the con-tion. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Douglas in reference to the forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public property in the se-

EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, March 19, 1861.

Mr. Cowan presented the credentials of David Wilmo; as Senstor from Pennsylvania in place of Mr. Cameron. Mr. Witnot was then sworn and took his sent. The Vics Presquent laid before the Sena'e a let'er from ceded States.

Mr. Breckinghose, (opp.) of Hy., rose and addressed the Senate. He said that it was not his purpose to trespass long upon the time of it.e Senate, but in the present pass long upon the time of the Senate, but in the present anxious and distracted condition of the country this body abould not adjourn without his expessing an opinion on the existing state of affairs, and giving some advice tending to allay public apprehension. Heretofore, in the official position as presiding officer had of necessity been a silent spectator of the scenes before him. Since Congress met the confederacy had been diamembered. At an early period of the session he, with others, had made streamous efforts in order to consummate a satisfactory adjustment, but unhappiny all three efforts have failed. He thought he foresaw soon after that they would all fail, and accordingly mere than two months ago he wrote to the Governor of Kentucky to that effect. No man regretted this failure more than two months ago he wrote to the Governor of Kentucky to that effect. No man regretted this failure more than the did, and how the other branch of Congress having adjourned, he should regret this body to separate without giving their opinion or advice in order to allay the apprehension in the pablic mind. Here the immediate question was one of peace or war. So it was to day. Wosawer was the possibility of an ultimate adjustment to unite all the states, it was not of peace or war. Opinson seemed to be divided as to the meaning of Mr. Lincoln's linaugural. The Senator from limited to be construed to to mean peace and concitation, but then it was proper to inquire what the peace and concitation, but then it was proper to inquire what the peace and concitation of peace unices he was prepared to give it. He regretted that he had not been able to construe the inaugural address as other Senators. He was free to confess, and he was graphed to do so, that the general expressions are for harmony and the prevention of peace unices he was graphed to do so, that the guardiness of the power anxious and distracted condition of the country this body should not adjourn without his expessing an opinion on the existing state of affairs, and giving industration the choice of the point. Unless the purpose of the President was to use force so iar as was necessary, he would, if his object person of the President was to use force so iar as was necessary, he would, if his object person is an experiment of the President press. That he thought he was instified in omittiary reasons. This was the only reason why the exacusion was to be excused by the dominant prival and the republican press. That he thought he was instified in construing the inaugural to mean that the head of the pressure of the property of the extent of his power, and if there is any modification it will be because of his mbillity, and not because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of proteing conclination and the troops for the purpose of the purpose Nate besere she was admitted into the Union, is a State how, and he hoped always would he a State; and unless this government has power to reduce her to a provincial condition he trusted she would always so remain. Condition he trusted she would always so remain. The would never give advice except when asked. The Senator from Kentucky in arguing the question of power of this government over the Territories, asked whether they would never give advice except when asked. The Senator from Kentucky in arguing the question of power of this government over the Territories, asked whether they would do imparial justice, and asid these Confederated States, though not the Confederate States, would not remain in the Union except en terms of equality, but what was the truth of history. How do the country stand at the truth of history. How do the country stand at the truth of history. How do the country stand at the truth of history. How do the country stand at the truth of history. How do the country stand at the truth of history in the Territories, when the States of Virginia and Kentucky came into the confederacy of these States. What was the law? Stavery was prohibited not only by statute but by a compact irrepealable, in every inch of Territory over which the federal jurisdiction was exercised. And in 1789, when Washington took the oath of office, the federal lag did not wave over an inch of the broad earth outside the limits of any State where slavery was not prohibited as would not trace the history up to the present time. In 1829 you declared stavery should not exist north of 36 deg. 30 min. This act remained in force till 1854, and then what did you do? You are taking about our agrression of the constitution, and you appead slavery over the continent, outside the States of the Union, and as if that was not enough. You have only may know an intersection of the constitution goes, and all the power of Congress is coupled with the duty to protect it, and yet the Senator from know the promibility and the promibility and

demental principle that neither Concress nor a ferriturnal Lepinauuri, ner maryanam, have nower to gree
legal existence to it. There was an impussable guif hetween your principles and those on which the schole body
of the Souther is prople stand. The opinion not so may decision, of the Napreme Court, shows that sisvery in
the Ferritories is entitled to protection. He took is for
granted the States which recognize property in slaves
the state of the recognize property in slaves
the state of the recognize property in slaves
the court of the states. The question is to be
settled in terms of equality, or you never can remine
the second States or hold the slave States now in the
Units. He supressed has consident belief that the slaveing States shall monopolise the whole of this great inheritures. They have a tate to a part of it by constitutional
right, by money and by blood. As an eminent States
paid a part of the money when money was its price.
They poid a part of the blood when blood was the price.
If you are to states, they will never consent to be hemmed
in and kept in a consistion to which they cannot expand.
Whatever may be the settlement of other questions, this
must be settled in common with their rights under an
equitable division of the same. They will contend to the
dangers were 'creecen by the men of the North. Patriotic men in Congress offered resolutions and delivered
specches urging a satisfactory settlement. He repeated
'stat the people of the North asw the danger. Those of
New Jerrey, 'Pennsylvania, and of the great States in the
valley of the othic and if we have the consulvery and to an equitable division of the other flowers
on the other House, with stutboro increditly as to
he result, were determined to make no change
in the platform of the purely-why refused to
recede one inch. They would not need those
on the other side one half or one quarter of the way on
the result, were determined to make no change
in the platform of the protections of the consulvery and to an equitable di jority will declare him a patriot who refused to bring on the country the calamities of civil war.

Mr. Hark, (rep.) of N. H., said some remarks have fallen from the senator to which be had hoped never to feel the necessity of replying, but they had been repeated so often and so many times, but which had not been so well raid heretofore as by the Senator from Kentucky, that he feet again called on, at the expense of being called tesious, to put in an answer which he thought was founded on the plainest page of history as to what course the administration should take respecting the forts and the withdrawal of the forces. He had no advice to give until it was called for. He had not been in council with the administration. The Fresident had selected those competent to advise him, and relying upon that of any one outside. He had contented nimself with the zentment of the Senator from the late State of Texas on a former occasion.

Mr. Wiorall (interrupting) said that Texas was a State before she was admitted into the Union, is a State now, and he hoped always would be a State; and unless

such equanimity as astonished himself. He received a letter net log agoff on Maine soliciting his humble aid towards obtaining an office for a friend. He had to write back and tell his correspondent that he had not learned how to act in the majority. (Laughter.) He felt very much like the Schator from the late State of Florida, who spoke of the healthy and aslubrious air, which was so fine there that the people could not behave themselves at funerals. (Laughter. So he did not know how to behave in a majority. He said from his honest convictions the great difficulty which now exists and threatens the perpetuity of the Union arises from the restlessness of gentlemen to sit in seats they are unaccurtemed to occupy. He was no advocate of the irror rule of the [majority, who, by their mere numerical force, should mdependently control the whole some testraints of the constitution. It is necessary that in every constitutional government there should be a spirit of loyality in the breasts of the people, especially those who occupy high places in the land when the voice of the people is pronounced in solemn and legal form it becomes those who love constitutional government and revere the great doctrine of their fathers, to bow, not to become what is termed submissionists, but to bow in obedience to the popular voice in the sense that he and nis friends had so I mg submitted. This is the trial hour of the nation. We are in a crisis. He believed events of tremendous import hang on the result of this question. If a lawless apprit which sets itself up in defiance of the decree in the constitutional forms is to prevail, and the seeds of discontent are to be scattered broadcast over this land, and the constitutional heads of the nation are to be disregarded from a spirit of fretful impatience, and a minority is to haughtily dictate to the majority what shall be done, else they will go out of the confederacy. Your experiment is at an end; your constitution is a lie your cristence as a nation is a cheat, your history a debusion A New Trial Granted for Mulligan. Hon. Judges Clerke (P. J.), Ingraham and Sutherland

presiding.

MARCH 18 —In the case of William Mulligan vs. the People.—The Court delivered an opinion reversing the judgment, and granting a new trial to the prisoner, who s undergoing punishment in Sing Sing.

The following is the opinion of the Court:—

ALIEN, J.—The plaintiff in error was convicted of attempting to discharge a loaded pistel at one Oliver, with intent to kill him, and sentenced to the State prison for tempting to discharge a loaded pistel at one Oliver, with intent to kill him, and sentenced to the State prison for four years, upon which conviction error was brought to this Court. Several questions arise upon exception to the rulings and decisions of the learned Judge in the progress of the trial, which it will not be necessary to consider. If my brethren concur with me upon the main question presented by the record. The prisoner was in a common gambling house, of which Morrissey one Dancy and others were preprietors, and, while conversing peaceably with Dancy, was ordered out of the house by Morrissey. Not leaving in pursuance of the request, Morrissey procured the attendance of Oliver, who was one of the pile officers of the city of New York, and requested him to remove the prisoner from the premises. The prisoner refused to, or did not leave at the request of the officer, and the latter advanced toward him with a view to eject him from the house. The evidence tended to show that the prisoner retreated as the officer advanced, and took from his pocket a loaded pistol and pointed it at the officer, using threatening language, indicating an intent to discharge it if the officer put his hand on him or advanced toward him. The pistol was not cooked. The prisoner was not in the act of committing an offence against the law, and was not liable to arrest by the officer, and there was no resistance to Oliver as an officer. While attempting to re move the prisoner from the house, oil ver was not in the line of his duty as a member of the police. The house was a public gaming house to which the prisoner had on other eccasions reserted for play, and, aside from the decimal permission before given to the prisoner to be and remain in the house, was an invitation and extended to and remain in the house, was an invitation and exprisoner had on other eccasions reserted for play, and, aside from the itense implied from the character of the house, the actual permission before given to the prisoner to be and remain in the house, was an invitation and express license to him to enter it at any and all times until the license should be revoked. He was not, therefore, a trespasser, or guilty of a breach by entering the house at the time of the alieged assault. But the license was revocable at the pleasure of the proprietors, and when revoked he could neither lawfully enter or remain upon the premises. Notwithstanding the lilegal and offensive character of the business of Morrissey and Dancy, the premises and the possession of the proprietors were under the protection of the law, and no one had the right to intrude upon them against the wishes of the owners. There is some evidence that the officer considered the business of the house as well as the house litely under the protection of the law, and the proprietors entitled to the aid of the police force to preserve order in carrying on the business rather than in suppressing it, and thus effectually preventing breaches of the peace and violation of the law. It is proper to say that in the excess of zeal to protect the gambing house and its business, Oliver acted without and against the orders of his superior, Captain Diks. Had he followed the instructions of Captain Diks, he would have kept within and its business, Oliver acted without and against the orders of his superior, Captain Diks. In would have keep within
the exact he superior, Captain Diks. In would have keep within
the exact he have been by the straches of the place, and the
business of the house was a nursery not only for those
offerces which come under the head of breaches
of the peace, but for every vice and crime that
infest the community; and why this police officer should have deemed it his duty so far to
protect and encourage gambling, and a house for
gambling, as to interfere with those who were not
guilty of any offence, and, were not committing a
breathy to the execute of the house, it is presente
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differ from the English statutes, except by providing a mitigated punishment for the attempt, and thus distinguishing it from the consummated offence, which the English acts did not. (Rev. notes 3 R. S., 24 Ed., 815.) That which would not be an attempt to discharge a gun in any manner other than by drawing the trigger under the English act, would not be an attempt to discharge it under the Revised Statutes of this State. The very question made here was accided in Reg. v. Lewis (9 C. and 19., 523) by Arabbin, Sergeant, after consulting with Pattersen, J., and the jury were instructed that to sustain an indictment for attempting to discharge a loased blunderbuse at the presecutor, there must be something more than the mere presenting of the biunderbuse and that some act must be shown to have been done by the prisoner, to satisfy the jury that he did to fact attempt to discharge the blunderbuse. The object of the English and our own statute is the same, to panish proximate attempts, those attempts which immediately and to the discharge of loaded arms Reg., v. St. George C. derbuss at the presecutor, there must be somethage and that some act must be shown to have been done by the prisocer, to satisfy the jury that be did to fact at tempt to discharge the bluederbuss. The object of the English and our own statute is the same, to panish proximate attempts, those attempts which immediately lead to the discharge of loaded arms (Reg. v. St. George 9.C. and P. 483.). It is not an attempt to discharge a loaded gun or pisted to pus onesed? In a citaation in connection with the gus or pictor that it may be discharged. A mere getting it in readiness to discharge is not an attempt to discharge a loaded pistor with the kine in attempt to discharge a loaded pistor with the like intent. The sot, the attempt to do must which was made offence, was the circharge of freezros. No matter what other offence was committed against the laws, or the parson of the officer, if this offence was not committed, the prisoner was wrongfully convicted. It is far from certain that any offence was committed by the pissoner may be, as was very strenuously urged, a very bad mus, but he is nevertheless entitled to the same measure of justice and to be judged and acquitted or condemned by the same rules of evidence and or law which are applied in every other case. It will not tend to make bad man better to convict and punish them without or against law. The laws and the administration of justice will not be more respected to have it understood that rules of law and constructions of statutes can be made to be more respected to have it understood that rules of law and constructions of statutes can be made to be more respected to have it understood that rules of law and constructions of statutes can be made to be more respected to have it understood that rules of law and constructions of statutes can be made to be more respected to have it understood that rules of law and constructions of statutes and the proper statutes are to be constructed by the same rules, whatever may be considered for general parts. The proper stat

News from Mexico

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MURDER OF AN AMERICAN BY HIGHWAY ROBBERS—
FOLITIOS, ETC.

[From the New Orleans Picayane, March 13.]
The United States mail steamship Tennessee, Captain Forbes, from Vera'Cruz 8th Inst., reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday forenoon. She brings the following named passenges:—J. M. Landa, lady, eight children and three servants; Miss Landin, Mr. Landa, Mr. Amon and lady, Mrs. E V. Landa, Mr. Rerche, lady and two children; Mrs. Helymen and child, Mr. Laon and child, Mr. Paz and lady, J. Rivas, J. Meangolrma, Colonel Christo.

child, Mr. Paz and lady, J. Rivas, J. Meangolrma, Colonel Christo.

The Tennessee experienced very heavy northeast gales during nearly the entire passage. She left the following ships-of-war at Sacrifices:—
United States steam frigate Macedonian, British steamer Valorous, French steamer L'Eclaire, French brig Mercure, Spanish frigate Francisco de Assis, and the Spanish brig Pelayo.

By this arrival we have the sad intelligence of the assistantion, by highwaymen, on the road between the

passenger, who was an eye-witness of the dreadful tragedy—
We left the City of Mexico the morning of the 3d inst.,
and Puebla on the 4th. On the afternoon of the latter
day, when about twelve miles from Perote, near the
haclenda San Antonio, we were sucdenly attacked by a
party af five robbers on borseback, in the dress of Mexican soldiers. They stepped the diligence and ordered as
all te get out. Our party then consisted of Mr. Ogden
York, Mr. Seyes, Colonel Christo, Mr. Hetrich, wife and
our children, and a Mexican sentleman from Jalapa.
Mr. Yorke was seated near the door of the diligence
and was the first to get out. As he did so we requested
him to put his revolver in his pocket. He did so. But
at the moment he opened the door one of the robbers
struck him over the back with a sword. Mr. Y, then
drew his revolver and fired, but missed. He was more
fortunate the second time, the shot took effect and one of
the robbers fell dead. He had now, however, expended
all his shot and was left helpless in the hands of the

the robbers fell dead. He had now, however, expended all his shot and was left helpless in the hands of the highwaymen, who fell upon him and cut him to pieces in the most frightful manner.

Then they turned upon the other passengers, all of whom were brutally treated. Col. Christo received a shot in his neck and a sabre cut on his head. Attempts were made even upon the lives of the women and children. They finally left us, however, but not until they had taken from us all we had, and compelled us to prostrate ourselves, with our faces to the earth, on the wetsand, where we seent an hour in dreadful anxiety.

The body of Mr. Yorke we took with us, in the dillgence, to Ferote, where it was delivered over to the authorities. It was then put into a coffin and deposited in the church to await the disposition of his relatives, a portion of whom have been the last year with him in Mexico.

The Vera Cruz Progress, recording this fearful tragedy.

in the church to await the disposition of his relatives, a portion of whom have been the last year with him in Mexico.

The Vera Cruz Progresa, recording this fearful tragedy, asys the same party had previously been attacked and robbed by a party of Indians near Ayotia.

We have fites of papers to the 2d from the capital. The Extraordinary of that date thus sums up the news:—
What with inquiries about the packet, speculations about the possibility of a war in Europe, the gossip about the feasts and bails given by the Eagush residents on account of the display of English officials at present in this capital, and the universal curiosity excited amongst the natives by the practice of a Yankee advertising trick, in painting "Intura Excelsior" on all the eligible saving stones in the principal streets, local silairs for the partew days have been comparatively forgotien, the government even having partially relaxed in the promulgation of its decrees.

The reception given by the English residents of this city to Mr. Mathew and Captain Aldham has been, and still continues to be, most hearty. Breakfast has been followed by dinner, dinner by ball, and so on, until there appears to be a slout strife to see who shall do most. The change of government has produced its effects upon everybody, and the English have ocen fortunate in having so happy an occasion for displaying their good reclings.

The news from the provinces is without any particular interest. Gen. Boblade still continues on his campaign to San Luis and the Sierra. He has not been entirely succeedful in establishing things satisfactorily in San Luis Potosi, nor has be yet put an end to Mejia. He is, however, a person of more than ordinary ability, and there is reason to hope he may yet accomplish the difficult task entrusted to him.

We have no further reports from the south. The forces of Cobos and Chavarin, lately at Matanores Ezacar, are now being hotly pursued by forces from Puebla.

In Puebla affairs are not yet on the most satisfactory footing. Reactionar

price.

The steamship Uncle Sam, of the Facific Mail Steamship Company, arrived that day in a disabled condition having broken one of her shafts when two days out of Fanama on her upward trip. She would not be able to proceed on her journey, and the passengers were to proceed on the Golden Age, due in a few days.

The yellow fever had again broken out at Acapelco. The typhoid fever also prevailed at Guanajnato.

The yellow fever had again broken out at Acapulco. The typhoid fever also prevailed at Guanajnato.

The Fornmeations of Antwere,—At one of the sittings of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives last mouth, a Bender put some questions to the Minister of War en the subject of the fortifications of Antwerp, which, he said, according to common report, were to be considerably changed from what had been originally decided on. He added that repreaches were made against the government for wasting the funds voted for the works by a faulty execution. General Chazal, Minister of War, thanked the henorable member for having afforded him an eppertunity of giving some explanations on the subject. Since the fertifications were commenced, so many changes had taken place in the means of attack and defence of fortical towns, in consequence of fresh inventions in the meanfacture of cannon, that very considerable modinactions had been found necessary in the original plan; but, instead of increasing the expense, they would, on the contrary, lead to a saving. He would mention, for instance, that facings in atone and brick were found not to be at strong a detence against the modern projectiles as earth and turf, and, therefore, the latter plan had been adopted as being rester end chaper. In support of this view of the case, the Minister stated that the works in stone, which had been constructed at Portsmouth and other places, were undergoing a similar olivation. With regard to a report that a foreign officer had everely criticised and found fault with the plan of fortifications, he could say that the General in question dieneral de Bonin, of the Fruzzian service had concave that, when the works were thished, Antwerp would be one of the strengest fortified states known. The honorable Minister concluded by saying that, when the decession on the credit for the artillery for Arbiverp was brought forward, more detailed explanations would be given.

An Innex Parms — Priories (Peep of Bay), is the name of a newspaper, in the Chippews language, just started at Sarina, by the Ser. Thomas Horburt.